The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 1871 號一十七百八千四第 日十三月五年西癸治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 24TH JUNE, 1873. 二拜禮 期四十二月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 23, POWAN, Brit. str., 1,890, Ferries, Greenock 22nd Feb., and Singapore 12th June.—A. HEARD & Co.

June 23, VICTORY, Brit. bg., 255, R. Brown, Newcastle, N.S.W., 9th April, Coals.—AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Departures.

June 23, CANTON, for Bangkok.

June 23, SUNDA, str., for Singapore and Bombay.

June 23, JAPAN, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 23RD.

Blythwoode, str., for Saigon.
Japan, str., for Shanghai.
Canton, str., for Saigon.
Oracle, for Macao.
Windsor Castle, for Manila.

Passengers.

Per *Powan*, str., from Greenock, &c.:—
136 Chinese.

Per *Canton*, str., for Saigon:—
60 Chinese.

Per *Blythwoode*, str., for Saigon:—
2 European cabin, and 5 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer *Powan* reports left Greenock on 22nd February, *via* Gibraltar, Malta, and the Canal; left Singapore on 12th June; had fine weather to thence; after which had steady S.W. monsoon till the 17th; since when had threatening weather and calms. In the Red Sea, lost the propeller, and an unsuccessful endeavour was made to beach her at Hodeida, and had to be towed to Aden by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Nil*, where a new propeller was fitted; after which proceeded on the passage, arriving at Singapore on June 10th, and Hongkong on the 23rd, at 3 a.m.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Everhard	Macao	May 8
Anna Gray	Foochow	May 9
Her Majesty	Hongkong	May 9

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date.*
Loocho	Sunderland	Jan. 2
Chica	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Matsu	London	Jan. 27
Boddon	Sunderland	Feb. 15
Alexander	Swansea	Feb. 16
Gem	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Everest	London	Feb. 24
Republic	Liverpool	Mch. 4
Rowan	Waterford	Mch. 4
Wylo	Hamburg	Mch. 11
Italy	Cardiff	Mch. 12
Sea Serpent	New York	Mch. 12
Arracan	London	Mch. 14
Mount Royal	Cardiff	Mch. 18
Hahnemann	Cardiff	Mch. 19
Nanworth Castle	Cardiff	Mch. 19
Atalanta	Cardiff	Mch. 20
Prince Eugen	Penarth	Mch. 20
Veritas	Cardiff	Mch. 21
Vidal	Cardiff	Mch. 21
Gertrude	London	Mch. 22
Deerhound	Cardiff	Mch. 22
C. M. Adams	Penarth	Mch. 26
Imaum	Newport	Mch. 27
Chinaman	London	April 3
Yeavering Belle	Shields	April 7
H. Upman	Cardiff	April 8
Ruth	Sunderland	April 9
Oswingo	Cardiff	April 16
Melrose	Shields	April 16
Sharperton	Cardiff	April 18
Fairy	Cardiff	April 18
Sir Henry Parkes	London	April 24
Ld. Elphinstone(s)	London	April 24
Gertrude	Newport	April 24
Mirella	Cardiff	April 24
Lady Blessington	Penarth	May 1
Star of China	Newport	May 2
Tom Morton (s)	London	May 8
Merom	Newcastle	May 9
Galatea (s)	London	May 10
Colombo (s)	London	May 10
Nicolai (s)	London	May 10
Eugenie	Penarth	May 10
Mirzapore (s)	Southampton	May 11
Guinevere	London	May 12
Ardlio	Cardiff	May 13

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

MR. MAURICE ULLMAN HAS REMOVED to GRAHAM STREET, No. 1.
1m 924 Hongkong, 24th June, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, as Agents for THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to issue policies on Tea and Silk, by steamers of the P. & O. Co., Messageries Maritimes, and Ocean Steamship Co., at the following premiums:—
All Risks. F.P.A.
Hongkong to London, Silk, ... 20/. % ... —
" Tea, ... 30/. % ... 20/. %
Subject to a discount of 15 %.
Risks accepted on other first-class steamers and sailing vessels at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 856 Hongkong, 30th May, 1873.

INSURANCE.

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY being protected by open Policies of Insurance, is prepared to accept risks on Tea, Silk, and General Merchandise, at the following premiums, payments in case of loss or damage being made with promptitude, and Settlements adjusted according to Lloyd's Rules.
All Risks. F.P.A.
Hongkong to London, Silk, ... 18/. % ... —
" Tea, ... 27/. % ... 18/. %
General Merchandise, — ... 18/. %
Premiums, net cash at the sight exchange of Bank drafts on London.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1m 857 Hongkong, 30th May, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | G. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. C. Atkins, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Howett.
A. Joost, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balance, 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

TO LET.

(With immediate Possession.)

THAT Commodious Two-storied HOUSE, in Castle Road, known as "WOODLANDS," and lately in the occupation of G. VON OVERBECK Esq., with Out-houses, Stabling, Coach-house, Cow-house, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
F. DOS REMEDIOS,
Mr. POLLARD'S *Office,*
No. 1, Club Chambers.
1m 988 Hongkong, 20th June, 1873.

TO LET.

A LARGE COOL ROOM, furnished, with BATH-ROOM; a central locality. Address "W," care of office of this paper.
tf 959 Hongkong, 17th June, 1873.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE OFFICES, Compradore's PREMISES, &c., situated over the office of the undersigned, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Apply to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
No. 39, Queen's Road Central.
tf 950 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE on the Praya East, formerly in the occupation of Mr. JOHN JACK.
Apply to
WILLIAM BECKETT,
East Point Godowns.
tf 926 Hongkong, 11th June, 1873.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 13, Staunton Street, containing 7 Rooms. Side entrance for Servants. Possession can be had on 1st proximo.
Apply to
J. H. COX,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 918 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

TO LET.

THE Two GODOWNS, No. 1 and 2, at the back of the Rice Mills, West Point, facing the Praya.
The Godowns have undergone extensive and thorough repairs, and are now in first rate order. Apply to
G. VON OVERBECK,
No. 8, Pedder's Hill.
1m 890 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

TO LET,

Possession from 1st July next.

NO. 5, West Terrace.
Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.
tf 880 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1873.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st July)

THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP on Wanchai Road, now occupied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 807 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

TO LET.

A SUBSTANTIALLY built BUNGALOW on Shameen, in Canton. Rent moderate.
Apply to
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
tf 775 Hongkong, 19th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 62, situated in Wellington Street, well adapted for a business residence. Rent moderate.
Apply to
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY,
Wellington Street.
tf 769 Hongkong, 17th May, 1873.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 13, Queen's Road, consisting of nine Large Rooms, with a small Godown, Cook Houses, Compradore and Servants' Quarters.
Also, a well furnished HOUSE, in Pechili Terrace.
For particulars, apply to
MACEWEN & Co.
tf 757 Hongkong, 15th May, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Power of Attorney granted to Messrs. JAMALBHOY JAIRAJ and PESTONJEE EDULJEE to act as my joint Agents and Representatives in China, has this day been cancelled, and Mr. JAMALBHOY JAIRAJ appointed sole Agent and Representative in China aforesaid, and is empowered to sign the name of my firm per procuration.
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1873. [tf 1005

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. MAURICE ULLMAN, of the firm of M. & J. ULLMAN, ceases from this date by mutual consent. The business will be carried on in future by J. ULLMANN, under the name and firm of
J. ULLMAN & Co.
1m 979 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM H. CUNDIT, and Mr. HENRY C. LOW, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
14d 944 Hongkong, 14th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE B. FALCONER will act as my Attorney during my absence from the Colony.
JOHN JACK.
tf 891 Hongkong, 31st May, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. WILLIAM STEWART YOUNG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan.
GILMAN & Co.
2m 678 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SEGETED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNDER the Style or Firm of B. J. MORRIS & Co. I have this day established myself at Foochow as a Commission Merchant.
BENJ. J. MORRIS.
3m 741 Foochow, 1st May, 1873.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the name or style of "BULL, PURDON & Co.," ceased this day by effluxion of time.
Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.
BULL, PURDON & Co.
684 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.
Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS is authorized to sign the name of the Firm, and will retain the management of the business at Hongkong and Canton.
Mr. JOHN ODELL will continue to conduct the business at Foochow, and is authorized to sign the name of the Firm at that port.
JOHN G. PURDON.
685 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

THE CEBU COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $140,000 in 1,400 Shares of $100 each, $10 payable on allotment, and the remainder in monthly instalments of $10 each.
(759 Shares have already been subscribed.)

THIS Company is now being formed in Manila to purchase and work the rich coal mines known as the "Purrisima Concepcion" and "Principe Alfonso" in the Island of Cebu, one of the Philippines, under the auspices of the following Merchants:—
J. J. INCHAUSTI, of Messrs. Inchausti & Co.
FRANCO REYES, of Messrs. Reyes & Co.
JONATHAN RUSSELL, of Messrs. Russell & Sturgis.
GEORGE H. PIERCE, of Messrs. Peel, Hubbell & Co.
ANTO IO DE AYALA.
JUAN JOSE MARCAIDA.
ZOYLO T. DE ADELOOA.
Prospectuses and forms of application, or any other particular, can be obtained from the undersigned.
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.
1m 904 Hongkong, 6th June, 1873.

FOR SALE.

THE French Brig "*ARCHITECTE RENAUD*," classed in Veritas as 3/3 A 1, 211 Tons Register, with a capacity of about 5,000 piculs, built at the end of 1864. This vessel being in complete order, and a good risk for insurance, is offered for sale with her tackle and appurtenances including provisions for a long voyage.
For further particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Agents.
tf 945 Hongkong, 14th June, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. (3m 533

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 814 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions from THOS. HOWARD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 26th June, 1873, at noon, at his Residence, No. 13, Staunton Street,—
The whole of his Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Dining-room SUITE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Fine CUT-GLASS WARE, Elegant Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, PLATED-WARE, CUTLERY, BOOK-CASE, and some Valuable BOOKS, Gilt-framed MIRRORS, ORNAMENTS, FENDER and IRONS, Window CURTAINS, PICTURES, Bronze GASELIERS, Vestibule LAMPS, Brussels CARPETING, Stair CARPETING and RODS, Walnut Wood Drawing-room SUITE (English made), Card TABLE, TEA-POYS, Marble-top Side TABLES, Marble Enamelled CLOCK, VASES and SHADES; Walnut Cottage PIANO, by Langholz; WATER COLORS, LUSTRES, Music STAND; IRON BEDSTEADS with MATTRESSES; Mahogany Dressing TABLE, Canton Blackwood Marble-top TABLES, Crystal BRACKETS, WARDROBES, COMMODE, SOFAS, LOUNGES, Rocking COT, Shanghai Bath TUB, PERAMBULATOR, LAMPS, SEDAN CHAIRS, FILTERS, Flower POTS, Kitchen UTENSILS; Washing MACHINE, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
961 Hongkong, 17th June, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AYRES & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 26th day of June, 1873, at 2 P.M.,—
GOOD-WILL, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and FIXTURES of the well-known house "CROWN & ANCHOR TAVERN," situated in Queen's Road West, No. 302.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
988 Hongkong, 20th June, 1873.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 28th June, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,
At No. 2, COLLEGE GARDENS,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of CHAIRS, COUCHES, GASALIER, TABLES, FENDER and Fire IRONS, Marble-top SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE, GLASS, CROCKERY, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
A few dozen Lafitte & Larose CLARET.
3 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
2 " Otter's BRANDY.
1 " RAYH GIN, in Stone Bottles.
Catalogues will be issued shortly.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1003 Hongkong 23rd June, 1873.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 30th June, 1873, at noon,
At No. 69, WELLINGTON STREET,—
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Dining TABLE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, COUCHES, CHAIRS, CLOCKS, PICTURES, GASALIER, Marble-top TEA POYS and TABLES, BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS.
OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS, CHAIRS, Book STANDS, and Copying PRESSES.
Also,
Money and Opium SCALES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1004 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED AND SILVER WARE, GLASS WARE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.,

THE Undersigned has received instructions from G. U. SANDS, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence "Idlewild," Seymour Road, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 2nd day of July, 1873, at noon precisely,—
The whole of his Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, OIL PAINTINGS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY WARE, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, CHIFFONIERS, Marble-top TABLES, ESCRITOIRE, Blackwood Carved TABLES, Double-winged WARDROBES with Plate Glass Door, Glass BOOK CASE, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, Crystal GASALIER, &c., &c.
A PIANO, (made expressly for the climate,) by T. Morton, London.
Also,
A CARRIAGE and a pair of PONIES.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
975 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of Private Sale,) on
WEDNESDAY,
the 16th July next,—
All that Valuable Real ESTATE, belonging to the late Firm of Messrs. BULL, PURDON & Co., comprising:—
Large GODOWNS, with suitable OFFICES, Tea ROOM, Stone TREASURY, Compradore's OFFICE, HOUSE and GARDEN, situated on the Island of Chung Chow, near the small Bridge, and possessing a Water Frontage of about 170 feet.
Also,
The BUNGALOW, situated on the Hill, containing Dining and Drawing ROOMS, 3 Bed ROOMS, with the requisite KITCHENS, Boys' ROOMS, &c., and with Flower and Vegetable GARDENS, Croquet LAWN, &c., &c.
HEDGE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
843 Foochow, 23rd May, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. BRAMNER, Esq., H. M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 20th August, 1873, at noon,—
H. M.'s Steamship
"*ZEBRA,*"
951 Tons, 200 Horse-power (nominal), in Hongkong Harbour—with Engines, Spare Gear, and Boilers; Masts and Yards; Two Anchors and Cables; One suit of Sails, &c.—as she stands.
Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Naval Storekeeper.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
The vessel to be at the purchaser's risk, with all faults and errors of description, on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
953 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

Auctions.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that valuable Estate, the property of the Undersigned, situated at Spring Gardens, Hongkong, and known as MARINE LOT No. 43, extending from the Queen's Road to the Praya, and measuring on the Praya 85 feet, on Queen's Road 100 feet, on Spring Gardens 623 feet, and on Marine Lot No. 42, 557 feet; containing in all 55,940 square feet.
The Praya frontage, which is at present unbuilt upon, offers from its large extent good facilities for business purposes, and is one of the few sites left unappropriated in so central a position, having a public wharf opposite, and being within a short distance of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's wharf.
In the rear of the premises (standing about 100 feet from the Queen's Road) is a large substantially built 3-storied DWELLING HOUSE, measuring 100 feet by 80 feet, with Garden and Outhouses, the ground floor of the House consisting of large and airy Godowns, Iron lined Treasury, &c.; on the 2nd story are six large rooms, wine closet, store rooms, and pantry; on the 3rd story, 3 rooms, with bathrooms, &c.; marble tiled verandahs, 13 feet wide, on both upper stories, front and back. The whole so arranged that it can readily be converted into two or three distinct residences, each having a separate means of entrance. There are two distinct rows of outhouses, consisting of servants' rooms, kitchens, and stables. A suite of rooms, suitable for Offices, fronts the Queen's Road. Gas laid on throughout the house, and a fine well of spring water in the court yard. Annual Crown rental of the whole property $986.27.
Also:
Their property at FOOCHOW, consisting of OFFICES, GODOWNS, and DWELLING HOUSE.
The Offices and Godowns are built on the Island of Chungchow, below the bridge, with an extensive river frontage, and are in every respect well situated for business purposes.
The BUNGALOW occupies one of the most desirable sites on the Hill at Nantai, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, &c., Verandah all round the house. Out Houses attached, and a large Flower and Kitchen Garden.
For further particulars, apply to
BULL, PURDON & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

"CUMSHAW MIXTURE."

Very Choice New Season's TEA, in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

Assortment of New MUSIC.

The Latest NOVELS.

Exshaw's No. 1 BRANDY.

Russian CIGARETTES.

BASS, in Kilderkins.

Tea Taster's CUPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
7d 1000 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1873.

SEALED TENDERS, (in duplicate,) marked "Tenders for the Construction of a Timber Jetty at the Control Establishment," will be received at this office up to noon of the 1st July next, from persons offering to contract for the execution of the same.
Plans, &c., can be seen, and all further information obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Queen's Road, from the 23rd to the 28th instant, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. daily.
No Tenders will be recognized unless the party making it shall have previously registered his name in the Royal Engineer Office.
C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.
Control Office,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1873. [1001

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COAL TAR.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Surplus Tar made at these works during a period of one or two years.
The annual production is about 20,000 gallons.
Tenders should be sent in on or before the 25th inst.
Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
25d 889 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

PER FRENCH MAIL.

MISS GARRETT has received a great variety of NEW GOODS, HATS and BONNETS of the Newest Style; STRAW HATS, in all the New Shapes; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, Real and Imitation LACE of all description; EMBROIDERIES, RUFFLES, &c., &c., COSTUME DRESSES, MUSLIN, PELONAISE, &c.
Cheap SILKS, for Summer Wear; Black Silk and Wool GRENADINE.
SASH RIBBONS, in the New Shades.
HAIR in Plaits, &c., &c.
FRISETTES, for the present Fashion; Spanish COMBS, in great variety.
Gentlemen's STRAW HATS, SCARFS, &c.; Children's GLAZED and STRAW HATS; Mosquito NET, LACE CURTAINS, APPLIQUE ANTIMACASSARS, SUMMER QUILTS, &c., &c.
TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES, in great variety.
7d 986 Hongkong, 20th June, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steamers of the UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, and the Steamer *Kinshan*, being commanded by experienced Masters, will, from this date, cease to take Pilots in and out of the Ports on the routes.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
1m 978 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.
tf 979 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

In the ESTATE of HENRY HAZARD HUDSON, *(Deceased.)*

ALL claims against the above Estate must be presented to the undersigned on or before the *27th August next*, or they will not be recognized; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
T. B. HEDGE,
F. SCHOENKE,
Executors of the above Estate.
tf 891 Foochow, 27th May, 1873.

BONNETT & Co.

ARE now SELLING OFF from this date at
ENGLISH PRICES,
the whole of their STOCK, consisting of SILK MERCERY, MILLINERY, DRAPERY, HOSIERY, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SADDLERY, TOYS, UMBRELLAS, and a variety of other GOODS.
1m 820 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

Intimations.

FOR FOOCHOW *(direct.)*

THE British Steamer
"FLINTSHIRE,"
Captain Sturrock, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY next, 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
4d 1006 Hongkong, 24th June, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamer
"GALATEA,"
Traube, Master, expected here from Singapore on or about the 28th instant, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1007 Hongkong, 24th June, 1873.

FOR SALE.

LISBON WINES, White and Tinto, in Barrels. Price Moderate.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 980 Hongkong, 20th June, 1873.

FOR SALE.

ON board the ship *Onward*, a Splendid DURHAM COW and CALF.
For particulars, apply to
Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.,
Or, to the Captain on board.
tf 981 Hongkong, 20th June, 1873.

FOR SALE.

ONE 12-pounder Whitworth GUN, mounted on a Carriage; 24 inch Bore, and 7 feet 3 inches extreme Length, with
20 Cases SHOT.
2 " SHELL.
4 " EXTRAS.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 982 Hongkong, 20th June, 1873.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1872-1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DIVIDEND No. 2, being an interim Dividend at the rate of *Five per cent.* on account of Net Premia contributed by Shareholders during the year 1872, is now declared, and will be payable at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY, the 19th inst.
Warrants for same will be issued in the usual course.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.
12d 973 Shanghai, 10th June 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1m 874 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th June proximo, both days inclusive.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
1m 875 Hongkong, 31st May, 1873.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to 5th proximo, both days included.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
24d 933 Hongkong, 12th June, 1873.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN pursuance of Clause No. 125 of the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors has this day called an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, to be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 44 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, at 3 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, for the purpose of "Considering the financial position of the Company, and of determining on any matters which may be deemed necessary."
By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 974 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE present term of the above named Society, 1871-1873, determines on the 31st December next.
A General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Society's Offices on TUESDAY, the 1st July next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a Provisional Committee, who shall frame the Articles of Association, allot the Shares, and, generally, make all the arrangements necessary for the renewal of the Society.
Applications for Shares will in the meantime be received at the Society's Office from and after the 15th instant from Shareholders and others desirous of holding Shares in the new Society.
When a sufficient number of applications has been received and the Shares have been allotted by the Provisional Committee, a general meeting of the then Shareholders will be summoned to elect their own Directors, who will also undertake the conduct of the present Society for the purpose of winding up its business.
It is proposed to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000 each, with $1,000 paid up.
It is likewise proposed to alter the Articles of Association, so as to provide for a continuous re-allotment of the Shares, by a Board of Directors, at the close of each financial year, in order to avoid the great inconvenience attendant upon re-forming the Society at the end of every three years, and likewise to enable the Directors to declare dividends yearly, or as often as the profits of the Society will permit of it.
Forms of Application for Shares, as subjoined, will be obtainable from the Secretary of the Society on and after the 15th instant, and also from the Society's Agents at the various ports
By order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. LYDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1873.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to ....., and ..... agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name.....
Address.....
3m 910}

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Next MEETING of the HONGKONG DEBATING SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY next, the 30th inst., at 9 P.M.
Business.—To receive a statement of the Accounts, and elect office bearers for the ensuing year.
By order,
N. B. DENNYS, *Hon. Sec.*
7d 1015 Hongkong, 24th June, 1873.

A SITUATION WANTED.

BY an experienced Bookkeeper, who is willing to make himself generally useful; can correspond or act as Shipping Clerk if required. Testimonials first-class.
Address, "A. R.," care of the *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1008 Hongkong, 24th June, 1873.

ON and after the 1st July, our business will be REMOVED to No. 43, Queen's Road, and 22, Praya,—Messrs. L. FRICKEL & Co.—and carried on in conjunction with that firm, under the amalgamated name of MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
MACEWEN & Co.
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th June 1873. [tf 1009

IN reference to the above advertisement, we beg to announce that on and after the 1st July our business will

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

in addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	" QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	" HEDDE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	The C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka	The C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama	Messrs. JAMES CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOZAGA & Co.
Saigon	" M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta	*Englishman* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
"	" BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.
Chefoo and Newchwang	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 24TH, 1873.

THE extraordinary, and in some respects commendable, patience of the Hongkong community with respect to the administration of justice in the Colony, has at last given away. For years past it has been the strong feeling of a large number of residents, whose opinions are in every way worthy of respect, that radical changes were required; but, although very little reticence was observed in speaking of these matters, nobody stepped forward to act. This, no doubt, redounded in some degree to the credit of the public, although it was prejudicial to their interests. To step forward and state plainly that a want of confidence in a given judge, in consequence in a great degree of his suffering under physical infirmity, is a task from which good feeling may naturally shrink, but the importance that the course of Justice shall not be interfered with, is so obvious that sound judgment as urgently demands that such a step should be taken, as good nature may dictate its being omitted.

It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that at last the public of Hongkong has taken up a serious public question, which kindly feeling has allowed them to pass without notice only too long. The very temperate and well considered memorial which we this day publish, is simply a statement of what the whole community has felt for years past, namely, "that the lamentable infirmity of health under which Mr. BALL has unfortunately suffered for so long a period, renders it extremely undesirable that he should undertake the functions of the Chief-Justice, even when it does not altogether incapacitate him from performing them." It would be needless to enlarge upon this painful subject, which is unfortunately already but too familiar to our readers. We can only say that we do not believe that in any place in the world, except Hongkong, would matters in regard to this bearing of the administration of justice have been allowed to go on for a single month, as they have gone on for years in this colony. But the immediately important point is that, knowing the existence of this unfortunate state of matters, the CHIEF-JUSTICE should of late have considered himself justified in ordering Judge BALL to take so many cases of importance as he has done latterly—especially matters involving such large sums, and such difficult questions as the recent Banking case and the *Parana* affair. Seeing that the Colonial Office considered it advisable to send out Mr. PAUNCEFOTE to fill up even a short interval before the Chief-Justice's last return, it is clear what was the opinion in headquarters, and the CHIEF-JUSTICE can scarcely be the only person ignorant of the feeling of the public on this subject. Under these circumstances, it certainly does seem a matter of deep regret that the CHIEF-JUSTICE should have ordered Mr. BALL to take so many important cases; and the memorialists are fully justified in asking that precautions should in future be taken against this.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to point out that, under the decorous form of a mere request for a very simple and necessary piece of legislation, the memorial really amounts to a strong expression of public opinion regarding both the Judges. The CHIEF-JUSTICE is properly respected individually, but there has long been a want of that thorough confidence in his powers which it is desirable a judge should command. This feeling has been more definitely expressed since the celebrated KWOK-A-SING case, which, as will be seen by the report in to-day's paper, as SIR JOHN COLRIDGE pertinently observed, "shows how justice is administered in Hongkong." It is no pleasant task to speak thus plainly, but the present occasion is one where it would be idle to mince our words, or to refrain from expressing the opinion largely prevalent in Hongkong, that it is simply an impossibility for any judge, be his powers of mind and body what they may, to continue to exercise judicial functions satisfactorily under so pressing a climate as that of Hongkong, during the declining years of his life.

We would gladly dismiss this matter here; but there is one action of Mr. BALL's which has recently attracted public attention to the administration of justice in this Colony, which cannot be passed without some comment. We need scarcely say we allude to the language which he used to Mr. DRUMMOND, the barrister acting for the defendants in the case of WILKINSON *v.* NORTON. He suddenly told Mr. DRUMMOND, with much warmth, that his manner was most offensive, when actually it was impossible for any person to guess from Mr. DRUMMOND's words what had called forth these severe remarks. At the time the Judge gave vent to his indignation, Mr. DRUMMOND was simply arguing a point of law in the dryest of technical language. He urged, in reply to a remark of the Judge, that as the Court was not sitting in Equity, he was not called upon to reply to an equity argument, and he did so in a perfectly quiet and straightforward manner. What there could possibly be in so obvious a truism to ruffle the most susceptible feelings, it is difficult to conceive. We do not pretend to be in unison with Judge BALL upon what is to be deemed offensive; but the names upon the memorial at present published, comprising as they do all except one of the members of the Special Jury, will form some guide as to what impression was conveyed to those who were present. This affair, is, however, scarcely more serious than many which have before occurred, and been passed without notice. It is, therefore, a subject of sincere congratulation that steps have at last been taken, and that this has been done in a straightforward and judicious manner.

We are requested to state that the Criminal Sessions, which were adjourned from last Wednesday to to-morrow, will not take place, and the jurors, therefore, need not attend.

The *Courier de San Francisco*, of May 7th, states:—"The day before yesterday Captain Warsaw, who commands the steamer *Colorado*, was arrested for having violated the act which regulates the carriage of passengers on board of ships, by receiving on the *Colorado*, on his last voyage, a greater number of passengers than the law permits. The Captain, who is at present bound for China, was not able to leave till after furnishing bail to the extent of $21,500."

We learn that the Chinese gamblers, who recently set upon a Chinese constable, and handled him very roughly, took shelter in a row of houses which it turned out belonged to Lai-a-on, the ex-pupil of Dr. Legge, who recently appeared at the Police-court to offer security for a notorious bad character, and it seems that this row of houses is regularly used by gamblers, who know the way to effect their escape from one to another, and completely baffle pursuit. It appears that recently Inspector Gair applied for a warrant to search these houses, and the landlord came forward with great willingness to point out the bad characters harboured in his houses, and voluntarily gave information that the houses were occupied by these notorious gamblers, stating he wanted the police to assist him to clear them out. The Hon. Mr. May warned him that, as landlord, he was responsible for the inhabitants of his houses, when, as was beyond doubt the case, he knew very well who and what they were. It appears that years ago this gentleman used to go to the gaol to preach to the prisoners. He seems to have done so to some effect—as now he appears to have thoroughly secured their confidence.

MEMORIAL TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

The subjoined memorial has been forwarded to H.E. the Governor, signed by members of the Legislative Council, and of the legal profession, a very large number of special jurors, common jurors, justices of the peace, and others, including all the leading merchants, bankers, and residents of Hongkong. The signatures number upwards of one hundred, and embrace the names of numerous foreign houses, the American and German commercial communities being fully represented, as well as the English:—

To H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, &c., &c.

The memorial of the undersigned residents of Hongkong, humbly sheweth—

1.—That acting under the provisions of Section XXXIV. of Ordinance 7 of 1862, and under the directions of his Honor the Chief-Justice, the Hon. H. J. Ball, Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, has recently presided at the hearing of several important civil and criminal cases in the Supreme Court.

2.—That there has been nothing in the state of the Supreme Court to necessitate this course.

3.—That your memorialists entertain a high sense of the services performed by Mr. Ball during his tenure of office in the Colony, but they cannot conceal from themselves that the lamentable infirmity of health under which that gentleman has unfortunately suffered for so long a period, renders it extremely undesirable that he should undertake the functions of the Chief-Justice, even when it does not altogether incapacitate him from performing them.

4.—That it is with much pain and reluctance that your memorialists now feel bound to point your Excellency's attention to this matter, but in view of its important bearing upon the due administration of Justice and the confidence of the community in the highest tribunal in the Colony, they see strong reasons for no longer preserving silence.

5.—That under all the circumstances, your memorialists are strongly of opinion that the power now vested by Section XXXIV. of Ordinance 7 of 1862, in the Chief-Justice, should be vested in the Governor of the Colony alone, and they respectfully beg that your Excellency may be pleased to introduce to the Legislative Council an ordinance repealing that section, and modifying in such a way as to confer upon the Governor of the Colony for the time being, the sole power of appointing a fit and proper person to preside at the trials at the Supreme Court, in the place of the Chief-Justice, upon just occasion.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c., &c.

THE "POWAN."

The British steamer *Powan*, which arrived here yesterday, the 23rd instant, at 3 a.m., is owned by the HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO Steamboat Company, and built expressly to their order. She is a splended iron built vessel, fitted up in a most superb manner, very roomy and suited for what she is intended for, and has all the new and modern appliances. Her length is 250 feet, beam 54 feet, and 1,890 tons burden. The height of her between decks is 14 feet, saloon deck 7 feet, depth in hold 15 feet, depth from hurricane deck to kelson, 36 feet. Above the saloon deck there is a hurricane-deck extending fore and aft. Her tween decks are very roomy, and as will be seen very lofty for light cargo and third class passengers; on the after saloon deck she is fitted up with six rows of bunks for second class Chinese and others, in admirable taste. The saloon occupies two-fifths the length of the ship, and is fitted up and carpeted in a most magnificent manner, each side fitted superbly with first class passenger cabins, bath rooms, water-closets, and all the necessaries for comfort are added. These are reached by a winding staircase on each side. The centre of the saloon deck is fitted up for the captain and officers, and a most magnificent galley is attached to the vessel, adjoining the second class passenger bunks. She was built at the yard of Messrs. Alexander Stevens & Co., Greenock, and her engines, which are compound, of 150 horse-power, were made by Messrs. James Howden & Co., Greenock. She is a first class vessel in every respect. The guards which support her extended beams are closed in with lattice work, to keep boats and small craft from being entangled. She sailed, after being fitted up as described, on the 22nd February, commanded by Captain Ferries, and arrived in the Red Sea, where she lost her propeller. An unsuccessful attempt was made to beach at Hodeida, but she was towed to Aden by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Nil*, at a cost of £2,000, where a new propeller was fitted, making the total expenses amount to £3,000. The steamer *Powan* is intended to run as a night boat between Hongkong and Canton, and will thus supply a want which has long been felt.

SUPREME COURT.

June 23rd.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Wong-a-fat.—Mr. Toller appeared for the bankrupt, and applied for his order of discharge, which was granted.

IN PROBATE.

In re Ng-a-cheong.—Letters of administration were taken out by Mr. Brereton, the property being sworn under $160,000.

COMMON LAW.

In re Stuart v. Spratt.—Mr. Stephens applied for costs, the verdict having been in plaintiff's favour, and the Registrar having given in his report. The application was under rule 23 of Trinity Term, 1858.

His Lordship said the usual course is to apply to the Court when it was still sitting, after the case. That was the practice at home.

Mr. Stephens said the case in which he appeared was somewhat different from the general run of cases, as the matter had to be referred.

His Lordship did not say it was absolutely necessary, but it was the practice at home. He thought it would be better that the matter should stand over, and granted leave to Mr. Stephens to give notice of motion in Chambers.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

June 23rd.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

UNACQUAINTED WITH HIS FRIENDS.

Chinese constable Leung-a-you, No. 157, charged a hawker named Choo-a-choi, with attempting to pick the pocket of a drunken seaman.

Complainant said on Saturday last, in the afternoon, he saw the defendant and another following a drunken seaman along Circular-pathway. He saw the defendant put his hand into the seaman's pocket, and he then ran up and apprehended him, but the drunken seaman interfered, and defendant got away. He gave chase, and caught him at Ladder-street steps, when again the seaman interfered. He then blew his whistle, and a constable came, and took the seaman into custody, and he took defendant.

Defendant said he saw the drunken seaman, but did not do as stated. He was an honest man. Defendant added a foreigner supported him; did not know his name; he did so because he was a good boy; he had kept him ten years; sometimes gave him 50 cents and sometimes ten cents, lately he got ten cents every morning. The reason why the foreigner is so good to him, is because the foreigner keeps his sister. He goes every morning for his ten cents; he used to go every evening.

Complainant said that defendant he believed has been in gaol for one month, convicted of managing street gambling.

Defendant, who admitted he had been fined $1 for gambling, and went to gaol for a few days, not having the needful to pay the fine, was sent to two months' hard labor.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chinese constable No. 167, named Leung-a-yow, charged a man named Leung-mun-poo, and a woman named Kwok-a-yeong, as follows.

Complainant said at 7 a.m. on the 22nd, he saw the second defendant near the Police station, with a bundle of something heavy in appearance. On examining the bundle, he found two bottles of vermouth, two bottles of champagne, and a large quantity of European clothing, consisting four handkerchiefs, one singlet, one shirt, two towels, and other things such as socks, &c., all clean. He asked the woman where she got them, and she said from her husband. She then took him to the Racket Court, and pointed out the first defendant as her husband, and who gave her the things. He asked the first defendant whether she was his wife, and whether he gave the second defendant the things.

Inspector Grimes said that some of the clothes were marked; the first defendant is the head boy, or compradore, to the Racket Court.

Complainant said he could not swear that second defendant was the first defendant's wife, she may be only his concubine.

Mr. G. F. Johnson, hon. secretary and treasurer to the Racket Court, sworn, said that the first defendant is the manager and compradore to the Racket Court. He has been employed since 1867, and it is the first defendant who keeps all account of the liquor store, giving in a monthly account. Full trust is put in him, as there is no other to put trust to. He had not missed any. According to first defendant's report sent in, there was no champagne on the premises; he had sent for more.

First defendant said that some time back a party was given, and he took the advantage of taking two bottles of champagne for his wife, who asked him for a little. The vermouth he considered his perquisites, as he had to make each bottle run out nine glasses, and if more it was arranged the balance was his own.

Mr. Johnson said there was no such arrangement made. It had been explained to him that a bottle ran out only nine glasses; this he believed would be the result of smaller bottles of ginger wine and other small bottles of liqueur, but vermouth would run more, and he had told him. Still this was no excuse why he should claim any balance, as in all instances whatever liquor ran out more than nine glasses was the property of the Racket Court. His excuse did not touch on the champagne in any way. The first defendant had borne a good character the ten years he had been employed, and this was the only means he has of squeezing and robbing. He did not know the second defendant.

Mr. May told first defendant that it was a great pity he should, after ten years' good character, be found committing these acts.

First defendant said the clothes were being sent to the wash.

Inspector Grimes said they were already clean, and some new.

Mr. May told first defendant that he would not convict him of the robbery of the things, but he would convict him of the unlawful possession of the liquors, and fine him in the sum of $50, or in default three months' hard labor. Mr. May told the second defendant he would regard her as the first defendant's wife, and discharge her.

ASSAULT.

A married woman named Cheong-a-chop, charged a shopkeeper in the Central Market, named Tang-a-shui, with assaulting her.

Complainant said that she accompanied her sister-in-law to defendant's shop, and purchased some things, and tendered a dollar. He said it was short considerably and she then gave him some broken silver, and he then said it was also short; she then gave him a ten cent piece, and he refused to take that, and pinched her face. She remonstrated with him, and told him that she would summons him; he said "Will you?" and he then painted her face with black ink. She thereon went and procured a policeman, and had defendant apprehended.

Defendant said that he was alone in the shop, and complainant came and tendered a dollar for things which amounted to less than ten cents, and just then his shopman came in and said that was the woman who had passed on him a bad dollar five days back, and the dollar she then gave him was looked into and found to be bad also (dollars produced, brass, encased with silver.) She then offered silver and a ten cent piece. He thereon refused to serve her, and he was going to call the police, but she ran out and brought the police to him, and took him out of his shop, leaving his shopman in charge. There were a number of Chinese women going about now passing bad dollars, they not being suspected like men. The fact that complainant had on her person small change in abundance, raised his suspicions, and he remonstrated with her, and was going to call in the police, but she ran out and brought one to him.

Mr. May told complainant that she should have got out a summons against defendant, and not acted as she had done over such frivilous affairs.

Defendant was discharged.

A YOUNG THIEF.

The watchman at Mrs. Marty's curio shop, charged his own private boy, named Su-a-hit, with on the 17th instant, stealing his wife's silver chain and other jewellery, which she had laid out the drawers whilst she took her bath.

Mrs. Thomas Manuel, the wife of complainant, being a Malabar woman, no interpreter could be found, consequently the case was remanded to this day.

A STRANGE CASE.

Inspector Grimes charged three Chinese, named On-a-sang, a chair coolie, Chang-a-kap, and Mah-a-soo, both farmers, and all three Chew-chow men, as suspicious characters.

Complainant stated the defendants were brought to the station, the first defendant charging the third with kidnapping the second, and the third charged the first with kidnapping him, and produced a dollar as binding money, given to him as soldiers get the shilling. He noticed that all three defendants belonged to one place, Chew-chow, few of whom get here, and that all three were branded under the left eye, exactly in the same spot, and presuming it might be some mandarin brand, they being deemed bad characters, he himself charged the three as suspicious characters. He did not know of any district where bad characters were branded, but he believed soldiers (slave soldiers) received a brand on the arm, that it might be known they were government property.

An officer in the Canton army, who the other day charged a brothel servant on suspicion of robbing him of $80, whilst he was at the theatre, being in the Magistrate's office, laying an information with the view to the rendition of certain Chinese his informers would point out, charged with offences on the main land of China, was called in, and asked whether he knew anything about the branding. He answered no; he knew nothing about the Chew-chow district.

Mr. May expressed surprise, and said it was very remarkable that three men, all at one time, from one country, and all branded alike, should be brought to notice in this way, and no person knew anything about it. Mr. F. Douglas, superintendent of the Victoria Gaol, was called, and he said he had some slight recollection of third defendant four years ago, but would not be certain, as the mark under the eye made a great alteration in the appearance. He knew that Chinese soldiers (slave soldiers) were branded on the arm, and whenever any, which was rarely, came to the gaol, he always knew them by the brand.

Mr. May suggested to Mr. Douglas to take them in the examination room, and strip them, to see whether there were any other brands on them.

Mr. Douglas returned, and said the first defendant had on his arm the written characters, tatooed, "Unwilling to emigrate." He nevertheless deemed this a brand by the mandarins, to prevent them from emigrating. The first defendant said it was done by the mandarin at his request, as he did not want to emigrate. The mandarins were against emigration, and it might be possible they do this.

Mr. May was of a different opinion, and deemed the whole to be in connection with emigration, but thought the brand had been put on the arm by coolie brokers, so that they might know them again, and not be duped.

Mr. Douglas suggested another solution, namely, that probably these were men recognised by coolie brokers as having been passed so often, and sent away in ships, and wondering how they have returned, have deemed them the instigators of mutinies and risings on ships which have never arrived at their destination, and have consequently branded them that they may be known again. The third defendant's tale that first defendant kidnapped him might be true. He had lately got his scar on the left eye, it was not yet healed, this having been given to him on being recognised as having passed before as the other two. He could not come to the conclusion that these three men, branded all in the same place, and brought up at the same time, met with accidents to cause this.

Mr. May said it was possible, but it was very improbable.

Mr. Douglas said the second defendant had also a mark on his eye, and so had the third; they were shots, and the second defendant said they were gun shots. They had other marks about their bodies, as if they had been in engagements, and as the third defendant felt inclined to tell the whole tale, he would ask for a remand. This was granted to this day, the 24th, and a policeman, the only one in the Government employ who could speak the Chew-chow dialect, was furnished him.

Mr. Douglas asked for a longer time, but Mr. May said that affair was not much to do with the case, which could not be remanded for longer than Inspector Grimes' case against them demands.

THEFT.

The case in which Su-a-yut, a tailor, residing in Lower Lascar Row, charged another tailor, named Su-a-me, residing in the same house, with stealing from him a pair of silk trowsers, valued $2, on the 19th instant, came on again yesterday.

Su-a-yut, an accountant at the Wang-kut pawn shop, Jervois-street, deposed to the defendant on the 20th instant coming, and giving the trowsers (produced), recognised by complainant, in pledge.

Defendant having nothing further to say for himself, was sent to three months' hard labor.

BEFORE THE HON C. MAY and F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

KIDNAPPING.

The case in which a native of Woo-tung-poey, a town in the Chen-chow district, named Wong-wing-fat, charged another native of the same town, named Ng-a-sam, with assisting another man named Lum-sing-tuk to kidnap him away from his native place, with the intention of selling him at Macao, came on again yesterday.

Defendant was sent to 12 months' hard labor

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

A PICKPOCKET.

Chinese constable No. 170 charged a Chinese, an old bird in the Victoria gaol, with attempting to pick the pockets of drunken seamen. He said he saw defendant and another following three seamen, and saw them go up to them. The defendant he saw distinctly go and put his hand on one of the seamen, near his pocket. He recognised him as having been in gaol before for similar offences.

Defendant deined the charge, saying he was simply walking about, and the complainant came to him and said he had been in gaol before; he had seen his photograph. Denied that he had been in gaol to him.

The charge on all points being proven thoroughly, defendant was sent to three months' hard labor, and called upon to find security in two householders, $50 each, for his good behaviour for the succeeding three months.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.

Mr. Noble, of the Hongkong Dispensary, charged four boatmen employed by that establishment, with refusal of duty, in that they refused to take off medicine to a ship in the harbour.

First defendant said he was willing, it was the other three who would not go, and he could not go by himself.

Defendants were fined in the sum of $2 each

An aged gentleman in Kansas City received a letter from agents of one of the swindling lottery schemes, stating that by sending $10 he would receive a gift of $25,000. The old gentleman replied that it was unnecessary for him to send the $10, as they could deduct that amount from the $25,000. He added that he would be satisfied to allow them $25 for their trouble, and that if they would send him $24,965 he would call it square.

A PARISIAN DUEL.—At the first performance of a new piece at the Odéon Theatre, in Paris, a quarrel arose between a M. de Borda, who expressed dissatisfaction with one scene, and M. Delpit, a literary man and a friend of the author. Blows, and afterwards cards, were exchanged, which resulted in a duel at St. Germain. After a few passes had been made, M. Delpit was slightly wounded in the breast, and the seconds declared that the honour of both parties had been satisfied. According to the *Gaulois*, M. Delpit then addressed his adversary in these words: "Sir, I can now say to you what I could not say before this meeting, how much I regret what passed between us; and I most sincerely ask your pardon for the act of vivacity of which I was guilty." After these honourable expressions, the two adversaries separated upon such terms that one of the seconds remarked to M. Delpit, "Sir, you have to-day added two names to your list of friends."

INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, before A. Lister, Esq., coroner, and a jury comprising Messrs. A. P. McEwen, C. S. Haden, and George Holmes, on the body of a Chinese apprentice, named Tung-a-kum, who met his death from a land-slip at British Kowloon, on Sunday morning last, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Wharry, sworn, stated he is superintendant of the Government Civil Hospital. The body of deceased was brought to the Hospital at 9.30 p.m. on the 22nd, and he examined him this day, the 23rd, and found him to be a man of 35 years of age, well fond and nourished. He found the left face and shoulder bore marks of ebrasions or violence; there was a Chinese plaster on the right side of the abdomen, and the bowels were partly evacuated, as if deceased had taken medicine. He considered death may have resulted from injury to the abdomen and stomach; there was a slight distention in the stomach.

Mok-a-yow, declared, stated he is a boat builder at Yow-ma-tee. At 8 a.m. on the 22nd he was at the back of his shop, doing something, when he heard some man call for help. He went to the place on the side of the hill, from whence he heard the cry, some distance from where he was he perceived deceased covered with earth, all but his head. The spot was a place where they cut earth to make portable furnaces with. He got another man named Awan, who was cultivating a piece of ground near, and they both removed the earth from him. The deceased was lying on his side, with some seven or eight piculs of earth on his lower extremities, and a foot of earth on his chest. They got all the earth away with their hands, and dragged him out. He could not stand, but afterward sat up, and said he was going to die, and complained of cold. Awan gave him his jacket to put on, and then went for his employer, to whose shop deceased was removed by about 9 o'clock. He never saw deceased after till in the hospital. The cry of help came from deceased; he has seen the body, and identifies it as deceased, who called out. The cutting is in the side of the hill; a great deal of earth has fallen down. There has been earth-falls before, very often; it falls whenever there is rain, no person has been hurt there before to his knowledge. It might be half an hour before they got deceased extricated from the earth-fall. He did not groan till after; he appeared to be insensible till after being dug out. There was a hoe found across his stomach. There was no stones in the earth. He believed it was Government ground. They removed deceased gently.

Chun-a-wan, declared, said he was a field labourer at Yow-ma-tee. At 8 a.m. on the 22nd he was at work in the field near, weeding, when he heard a cry of help, and himself and last witness being near, they looked about, and found deceased under a heap of earth by the hill side, covered up except his head. He did not hear the earth fall. Last witness and himself extricated deceased. Deceased did not speak till he got out, when he exclaimed he was going to die. He found a hoe in the heap of earth, near the thigh of deceased. He has known deceased as named Akum; he was a maker of furnaces, employed as a journeyman. Deceased went daily, when no rain, to that spot to get earth; no other person went that he knew of to procure earth, or to do anything else. He assisted to carry deceased to his shop, and he kept saying he would die.

Poon-tah-kun, a maker of furnaces, master of the Wing-he shop, stated deceased's name was Tung-a-kum; he was his apprentice; he had to fetch earth, and he taught him to make furnaces; he had no other man at work. The deceased procured eight or more baskets of earth every day; he got it from the hill, 300 yards away. He had pointed out the spot to him where he was to get it, as he got a permit from the Surveyor-General to cut the earth. He never got any instructions how to cut the earth, nor did anybody come to see how he cut it. He does not know whether there has been any slips there before or not. At 8 a.m. of the 22nd inst., the last witness came and informed him that his man was hurt by a land slip. He went at once, and found deceased leaning against a heap of earth. Deceased said he was going to die, and asked to be taken to the shop. He was about to carry him on his back, when deceased said do not do that, as his chest was in pain. Himself and last witness carried him to the shop, but he died at 4 p.m. A doctor came, and gave him a rubbing on the back, put a plaster on him, and gave him a pill. Deceased knew he was dying. During the time the medicines were applied the body was washed; at the time of the accident deceased had nothing on but a cloth. He got his permit to cut earth from the Surveyor-General personally, paid nothing for it, and it was for no definite time.

Ng-tuk-sum, declared, stated he is a Chinese doctor practising at Pyingpoon. He was sent for, and arrived at three; he was called because he was known to be an expert for such complaints. On his arrival he found deceased nearly dead, he did not know when the evacuation of the bowels had taken place.

Inspector William Batten, sworn, stated he is charge at Kowloon. The third witness, at 6.45 p.m. on the 22nd, came to the station to register the death of deceased, and in answer to his questions, told him about the accident; he then had the body removed. The place where deceased was cutting earth was under a path behind Yow-ma-tee. The bank he was cutting is from 10 to 12 feet high. There had been about 6 cubic feet fallen. There has been several small slips; the ground is Government ground, he believed. There is no other cutting near that he knows of. As a general rule, such applications from Kowloon to cut earth are referred to the police; he has not heard about the Wing-shing shop.

Mr. Lister remarked that he thought the Inspector should have looked after these land slips; he could not conceive how the Inspectors in the outstations passed away their time.

Inspector Batten said that if there was no police duty done, their whole time was occupied in doing Registrar-General's duty.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

MR. EDITOR,—Would you kindly inform me how it is that over several private houses I see our noble stars and stripes waving, while from the offices of the United States Consulate, only a bare mast stares up at the sky?

Though I am an "old salt," I must with the deepest regret sign myself,

Yours respectfully,

A SCANDALIZED YANKEE.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1873.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(From our London Correspondent.)

(Concluded.)

LONDON, 16th May, 1873.

THE LATE JOHN STUART MILL.

The death of John Stuart Mill is the melancholy literary event of the week. He was essentially a man of thought, and possessed the invaluable quality both by thinking clearly and clearly expressing himself. His "Logic and Political Economy" have become the accepted text books on their several subjects. His fame as a philosopher was not a little sullied by his conspicuous failure as a politician, and it was an evil day for him when he accepted the offer of a seat in Parliament. Thenceforth he was conspicuous only for wild and impracticable theories, lending his great name to the schemes of avowed revolutionists and declared foes of society and property. But posterity will forget these follies, and remember only his great intellectual achievements and his brave vindications of civil and religious liberty.

THE "CHALLENGER" EXPEDITION.

The *Challenger* expedition is doing its work most minutely, and daily adding to that knowledge which has now reached dimensions that the zoology of the sea has become almost a distinct science. The touring net, which is always out, at the stern, weather permitting, has brought many prizes to hand. None of the larger phosphorescent forms are taken during the day, though they are plentiful at night, and most of the life of the sea seems to retire below the surface in the warmest part of the day. Soundings were taken at a depth of 3,150 fathoms, or more than three miles and a half, where the temperature was found to be only about 2 degrees above the freezing point. The bottom here was of very finest red-brown mud, and there were no shells or remains of surface animals, and very few foraminifera. The extreme fineness of the particles at the bottom here shows that there is almost absolutely no movement of the water. Professor Wyville Thompson thinks this mud may have been drifted from the beds of some of the great South American rivers.

THE CHAMPION BLAZE.

It is more than 18 months since the great fire in Chicago, yet it seems that the embers are not yet thoroughly extinguished. On the 18th of April smoke was seen issuing from some ruins near Van Buren and Clark streets, and the place being excavated, a bed of live coals was discovered, which burst out into flame the moment the air came in contract with it. The people who saw it baked some potatoes in the fire, and after eating the lunch to make the circumstance memorable, lighted their cigars, and covered the place with rubbish to keep the fire from spreading. For live coals of fire to exist continuously from October, 1871, until this time seems extraordinary, and the people of Chicago are very much pleased at the credit it reflects on the enterprise of their city. The "champion blaze of creation," as the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* styles it, seems to justify the query of that journal, "Will it never go out?"

SEAMEN'S LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under a law of the United States, a Shipping Commissioner regulates the shipping of seamen for foreign voyages and the payment of crews when discharged. This enactment is for the protection of the sailors from the exactions of sailor-boarding-house keepers, and the latter have, consequently, arrayed themselves in opposition to the law, and a bitter conflict has broken out between them and the Shipping Commissioner in New York, which is annoying to merchants, as it interferes with getting crews for departing vessels. A large number of the boarding-house keepers have been arrested for conspiracy to obstruct trade and commerce, under indictments by the New Grand Jury, and have been held to bail by Recorder Hackett. The interference of these boarding-house keepers is such that at the close of last week 30 loaded vessels were at their docks in New York, unable to proceed to sea, as they had no crews. The sailors were willing enough to go, but the boarding-house keepers refused to let them have their luggage. The indignation of shipmasters at this condition of affairs may be imagined. Among the vessels at the docks loaded, but unable to sail for want of crews, were the ship *North America*, for Melbourne, which has been waiting a week; the ship *Sir Robert Peel*, for London, also detained a week; the ship *Baltic*, for San Francisco; the ship *Susan Hignott*, for Liverpool; the ship *Jacob Shaven*, for Havre; the bark *Eureka*, for Havre; the bark *Sedie*, for Montevideo; the brig *Daylight*, for the West Indies; and the bark *Abbie Bacon*, for the Mediterranean. There are large numbers of sailors in New York idling away their time, but they decline to ship so long as the boarding house masters forbid it.

NAPOLEON III.

In the *Cornhill Magazine* of this month, there appears a very interesting paper on Napoleon III., derived from the conversations of a lady who knew him intimately when he was a child, again in 1868, and afterwards when he was Emperor. She was Republican in politics, was estranged for twelve years after the *coup d'état*, and finally resumed her friendship at his urgent request. She relates that M. Maury praised highly the style of the "Life of Cæsar" as far beyond Louis Napoleon's earlier works, and, when she expressed her surprise at such an improvement late in life, he intimated that this was a frequent characteristic in French literature. With us substance was much; with them form was everything, and their style grew polished and perfected only after years of practice and care. French writers, he explained, say not what they wish, but what they can; and if an idea cannot be expressed with elegance they omit it. There is a great deal of truth in this, and the superiority of the French language for delicacy, precision, and grace is due, no doubt, to such a feeling. But to omit an idea because it cannot be appropriately conveyed, seems a vast sacrifice to secure a superficial effect. Probably the tendency to neglect inexpressible ideas accounts for much of the partiality and suppression visible in French journalism. Why should a party writer allude to a truth if it be ugly? Why should he not forget a fact if it cannot be expressed with elegance? Realities are all very well in their way, but the French style cannot be sacrificed in order to make room for such uncouth monsters.

THE KWOK-A-SING CASE.

(Compiled for the "Daily Press" from the Home papers.)

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, *May 14th.*

(*Present*—*Sir* J. COLVILE, *Sir* B. PHILLIMORE, *Lord Justice* MELLISH, *Sir* B. PEACOCK, *and Sir* M. SMITH.)

The Attorney-General of Hongkong v. Kwok-a-sing.

This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court at Hongkong, dated the 29th of March, 1871, and an order made thereon, and also from a judgment and order of the same Court, dated May 22nd, 1871. The appellant, the Hon. Julian Pauncefote, is the Attorney-General for the Colony, and the respondent, Kwok-a-sing, is a coolie, or labourer, and a native of China. The question, raised on two writs of *habeas corpus*, was of considerable importance.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. C. Bowen appeared for the Crown; Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., and Mr. Arthur Stone for the respondent.

On the 30th of September, 1870, a French vessel, *La Nouvelle Penelope*, sailed from Macao, in China, with 300 coolie emigrants, bound for Peru, in South America, such emigrants having been shipped in conformity with certain regulations in force in relation to Chinese emigration. The respondent, a subject of China, was one of the emigrants, and one of the headmen, or corporals, to keep order among the other coolies. On the 4th of October, while the vessel was at sea, Kwok-a-sing with others of the emigrants made a sudden attack on the captain and some of the officers and crew, murdered them, and, having thrown their bodies overboard, took possession of the vessel, and compelled the seamen whose lives they had spared to conduct the vessel back to the coast of China, where they landed and abandoned the ship. Kwok-a-sing stealing and taking money and effects, it was alleged, the property of the captain. Some of the participators were arrested and beheaded by the Chinese authorities, and a reward was offered for the apprehension of the respondent. He removed out of the jurisdiction of China, and was afterwards found at Hongkong, where he was arrested, and charged before a police magistrate as a suspicious character, and remanded. While under remand, an application was made stating that an application had been received from Her Majesty's Court at Canton, claiming on behalf of the Chinese authorities the rendition of the prisoner, and that he was charged with participating in the murder of a portion of the crew of the *Nouvelle Penelope*. The prisoner was committed until further order of the Governor, and the charge was prosecuted before the magistrate and he was committed. An application was then made on his behalf to Chief Justice Smale, of the Supreme Court at Hongkong, and on return he was set at liberty, and one of the grounds was that the ordinance in question did not apply to the Treaty of Tientsin, and that under the circumstances described in the deposition, in support of the rendition of Kwok-a-sing, the *Nouvelle Penelope* was at the time of the alleged crimes engaged in effect as a slave ship, and that he was confined as a slave, and justified in killing the captain in order to regain his liberty, and that the depositions disclosed no offence

ground for saying that the seizure of the French ship and the murder of the coolies was piracy *jure gentium*. The learned counsel, in the course of his effective speech, cited a number of authorities to show that the seizure of the ship under the circumstance—a foreign ship by foreigners—was not piracy which could be tried in an English Court, except where the offenders were English subjects or the ship an English vessel. He also read evidence given by Sir Thomas Henry before Parliament under the Extradition Commission, and supported the view which Chief-Justice Sinde has expressed when he discharged the prisoner.

Sir James Colvile observed in the course of the discussion that the question was whether the Chief-Justice was, in fact, to sit as an Appellate Court on a commitment by a police magistrate on the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to consider whether there was sufficient evidence of the charge made to commit for trial for piracy *jure gentium*.

Lord Justice Mellish declared that it would be a shocking conclusion to arrive at that although murder had been committed, yet because it was in a foreign ship by foreigners they could not be punished.

The Solicitor-General, in reply, said there was little difference whether the man who was at liberty was to be tried at Hongkong or Canton, because whatever was the result of the appeal to reverse the orders which the Chief-Justice had improperly made, it could not be permitted that for such crimes as charged against the respondent he was to escape trial. He contended that there had been a good deal of confusion introduced into the case as to what was piracy. By authorities piracy was to take possession of a vessel, which Kyoksa-sing had done, and change the dominion of the ship. Then it became piracy wherever committed on the high seas. The Chief-Justice had no right on the return of the writ of *habeas corpus* to consider whether the evidence before the police magistrate was sufficient to commit on the charge of piracy *jure gentium*. All that was required before a police magistrate was a *prima facie* case on which to commit. The man had not been tried but set at liberty, and the Chief-Justice after committal for trial had thought proper to say there was no evidence of the alleged crime.

Lord Justice Mellish remarked that it might be better if their Lordships thought the man should be tried, to express no further opinion on the case.

The Solicitor-General said that all their Lordships had to say was that the Habeas Corpus Act did not apply to the case. He submitted that the moment the vessel was seized it ceased to be a French vessel; the prisoner had by the act destroyed the French territorial possession, and by compelling the men to steer the vessel had committed an offence. There was no authority for saying that the nationality of the parties made any difference. The magistrate, when the prisoner was arrested, was to decide whether the man was to be given up; the Governor-General was to decide that question on the construction of the Ordinance, and the Chief Justice had no power to consider it on a question of *habeas corpus*.

Lord Justice Mellish thought a Supreme Court had power to consider whether a magistrate had exceeded his authority.

The Solicitor-General undertook from the words of the Ordinance to show that the Supreme Court had no such power. His contention was that their Lordships had only to look at the last Ordinance to gather the intention of the law. It was a declaratory and not an enacting statute; it simply explained what the meaning was.

The question whether the last Ordinance, passed since the Chief-Justice had given his judgment, was to be considered by their Lordships on the appeal, was discussed at some length.

Lord Justice Mellish said it was an *ex post facto* law, and in a criminal case ought not, in his opinion, to prevail. In civil matters, on questions of indemnity, it was different.

The Solicitor-General merely wished their Lordships to read the declaratory Act, which explained what the former Ordinance was meant to be. He supposed no one liked *ex post facto* laws; but in some instances they were properly made.

Lord Justice Mellish undertook to say that no case could be found where Parliament made a law to declare an existing decision wrong.

The Solicitor-General, after further discussing the matter with their Lordships, left it with them to say whether the declaratory Act, as he called it, was to be considered by them. In conclusion, he asked the Committee to consider that the seizure of the ship, the compulsion to bring it to land, the landing in China, and escaping to Hongkong from Chinese jurisdiction, was not an offence, which was to be tried, and in which the Chief-Justice had no right to interfere by discharging the man. That was an offence cognizable under the Extradition Treaty. Numbers of desperate characters escaped from China to the English colony of Hongkong, and were they not to be dealt with when sufficient was shown to deliver them up? He further asked their Lordships to reverse the judgments of the Chief-Justice; but, whatever might be their decision, he could state that the man would be taken again and put on his trial.

Sir James Colvile announced that their Lordships would take time to consider their judgment.

WINTER SCENERY IN YOSEMITE.

The Mariposa *Gazette* gives the following description of the Yosemite scenery in the Winter:

At the foot of the great Yosemite Fall there is a mass of snow and ice rising in the shape of an immense cone, over three hundred feet in height. It is formed at first early in the season by the freezing of the water from the fall. Then, as the snow storms come on, the vacuum created by the falling water attracts the light flakes of snow, which are whirled about in eddying clouds, and settle in an immense mass—sometimes to the depth of four hundred feet. With the first Spring floods the immense volume of water pouring into the centre of this cylindrical mass from a height above the bottom of the chasm of 1,600 feet, rebounds with such force as to throw columns of spray 600 feet in the air. Snow piled up to a depth of from three to four hundred feet, and water thrown six hundred feet by a rebound, may appear to be exaggerations, but they are plain, palpable facts to the few who have had the opportunity of witnessing the terrible sublimity of Winter and Spring scenery in this wonderful region.

CHINESE SLAVES.

ANOTHER ITEM FOR THE PERUSAL OF REV. MR GIBSON.

(*Weekly Examiner, April 17th.*)

A lady residing on California-street, above Dupont, a few weeks ago was called upon by an intelligent Chinaman, who had with him a little Chinese girl, apparently about eight years of age. He explained that he had been accosted by the little thing on the street; that she had told him a story of hardship and cruelty, and that he wished the lady of the house to take charge of her for a time until she could be better provided for. The little girl was taken in, and after much hesitation, made the following statement: About six months ago she was kidnapped in Hongkong, brought to this city, and given in charge of an old crone named Ah Qui. In the house of this old harridan she was known as Ah Cum, and was compelled to do all manner of menial work. She was so cruelly treated that she decided to run away, and accordingly consulted another girl in the house. The other girl said to her, "You run away. You can run away. Ah Qui paid no money for you. She paid $400 for me in China, so I can't run away." Ah Cum went. Wandering along the streets upon the day of her flight, she met a Chinaman, addressed him, and told him her story. He took her to the lady on California-street, as already related. Some days after she had been taken into the house on California-street an advertisement appeared in one of the papers, offering $200 for the recovery of the girl, the advertisement stating that she had been lost or stolen away. For about two weeks all went on quietly, notwithstanding the advertisement; but one Monday, while the little girl was in the yard, at the back of her protector's house, she was seen by a man who at once recognized her by the description given. He called and claimed the girl, but was told to wait until the next day. That night the lady of the house sent her protegé into safe and distant quarters; and when the man called next day he was informed of the fact. Then came a policeman (P), then a host of Chinamen to obtain possession of the girl, but thus far they have been fooled in their villainous purpose, and the girl is now in safe keeping. She says that considering threats already made, she believes that were she delivered into the hands of her fellow-countrymen, she would be tortured to death, and her body be exhibited to the female slaves of the Chinese quarter as a warning. Such things have been done, it is said.

THE GULF STREAM.

(*From the Popular Science Monthly.*)

INFLUENCE OF THE GULF STREAM UPON STORMS—A SCIENTIFIC CALCULATION—INTERESTING EVIDENCES OF THE TRUTH.

It has been asserted lately that the Gulf Stream has no influence upon storms; that they have no tendency to run toward it or to run upon it, and that, what geographers and seamen have always said about the Gulf Stream as a "weather breeder" and a "storm king," is absurd. I think it can be demonstrated that this well-known, popular belief is not absurd. It is an observation, as old as Aristotle, that storms of the middle latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere advance from west to east. This is obviously partly due to the fact that the winds on the eastern sides are southerly, that they come from the equatorial regions, and hence are highly charged with aqueous vapor. This vapor is absolutely essential to the sustenance of the storm. Moreover, the law of storms requires that the southerly winds should enter the storm-vortex on the eastern side, as this is the side on which the greatest quantity of vapor is found, and the side of greatest condensation, of the greatest evolution of latent heat, hence of the greatest aërial rarefaction and barometric fall to the side of the heavier air from the west will push as into a great hollow. Thus do we generally find that all storms formed west of the Gulf Stream are naturally propagated toward it. It may be argued from the above facts that the anti-trade winds are thus maintained by storms incessantly making the circuit of the globe within the temperate zone. But in reality instead of being the effect of storm influence, the anti-trades are originated by independent solar agency, as are the trades, and they are potential and casual in producing the eastward progression of all cyclones.

It must be conceded that the pressure of vast aërial currents does serve to force the meteor along with them as the river eddy is carried down stream with the water current; otherwise it is impossible to explain the westward progression of tropical hurricanes. While yet in the band of eastwardly tradewinds the storm will invariably work its way or be propagated toward the most humid region, unless mechanically borne in another direction by the great atmospheric currents in which it is often embeded, as an eddy in the river. The cyclone tracks over all the oceans that lie in the central bands of the great ocean currents of high temperature and great evaporation, and the band of cyclonic violence is often beautifully conterminous with the sharply-marked edge of the Gulf Stream. Thus, in the Pacific, the Loochoo Islands lie just in path of the Kuro Siwo, the great Pacific Gulf Stream of the Japanese, and are visited by the most fearful typhoons; but the Bonin Islands, in the same parallel, but on the extreme margin of the Kuro Siwo, have very mild and moderate storms.

"If a storm commences anywhere in the vicinity of the Gulf Stream, it naturally tends towards that stream, because," as Loomis says, "here is the greatest amount of vapor to be precipitated, and when a storm has once encountered the Gulf Stream, and continues to follow that stream in its progress eastward."

Vessels and Japanese junks, dismasted in gales on the Alantic coast, have been drifted for many days in the current of the Kuro Siwo, to the coast of California, just as West-Indian beans, cocoanuts and vegetables have been drifted to Iceland, Greenland and Spitzbergen, on the extension of the Gulf Stream.

According to all meteorological observations of the tracks of storms, we are warranted in believing that cyclones and hurricanes do, as a matter of fact and of atmospheric law, run on the hot currents of the sea as naturally as the water course clings to its bed. Practical seamen, though unable to explain the facts, are always on the look out for these furious gales, when sailing on the axial lines of the Gulf Stream, on the hot Mozambique current (the Gulf Stream of the Indian Ocean), and on the dark superheated waters of the Kuro Siwo of the Pacific. So dangerous and disastrous are storms which course along the Gulf Stream that sailors avoid it, and the American sailing directions and those of the British Admiralty advise all vessels, sailing from the West Indies to New York or Liverpool, to beware of taking advantage of its current, although it helps them along from three to four miles an hour. Close observation has traced these storms continuously from the Florida Coast to New York, through Redfield's labors, and thence to England, through the record of the Cunard steamships, and thousands of detached observations.

A FAMILY BURIED UNDER A ROOF.—A singular accident happened at Jersey the other morning. A working man named Neraut, who resided in Albert-street, with his wife and four children, went to bed at the usual time, their bed-room being the attic, which ran the length of the two rooms of their cottage, father and mother and infant sleeping in one, and the three children in the other. At 4 o'clock in the morning they were all aroused by the sudden falling in of the roof on top of them—laths, tiles, rafters, and joists covering them in such a manner that they were unable to move. The neighbours heard the noise of the falling roof, but knew not the case till they were roused by the cries for help from the imprisoned family. Assistance was at once rendered, and it was happily found that none of the entombed ones had received any serious injury.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 23RD, EVENING.

Closing rates:—New Patna, $573¾ to $570¼; New Benares, $550 to $555. No change in other kinds.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—56½ per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$900 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,000 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 113 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$225 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$527½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$123 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—15 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—39 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 132 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—46 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—No quotation.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—75 to 80 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—80 per cent. discount.

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ON LONDON:—

Bank Bills, on demand,.....4/4¼
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Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,4/6½ to 4/6¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/6½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/6¾

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 5 months' sight,..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight.....74½
Bank, 15 days' sight.....74¾
Private, 30 days' sight.....75¼

SALES ON JUNE 23RD, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Mushrooms, 50 cases, at $37.00, by Yue-woloong to travelling trader.

Green Peas, 100 piculs, at $1.20, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

Milled Rice, 9,000 piculs, at $1.50, by Tuck-mee to local trader.

Black Pepper, 200 bags, at $14.00, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.

Manila Sapanwood, 3,000 piculs, at $1.55, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.

Rattans, 3,000 bundles, at $3.70, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

Potatoe Flour, 100 bags, at $1.86, by Sze-hop-chune to travelling trader.

White Alum, 2 0 packages, at $1.72, by Sze-hop-chune to travelling trader.

White Wax, 3 pieces, at $67.50, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 60 bags, at $7.00, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.

Saigon Rice, 1,500 piculs, at $1.30, by Yee-foong to local trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $3.40, by Kin-foong to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Glaucus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
LONDON	James Shepherd	W. E. Madden	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Duna (str.)	Thomson	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Laju	T. D. Scott	Hongkong	Thos. Howard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Scottish Bride		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Thornaby (str.)			Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Jas. B. Bell	Chandler	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cairnsmore	Kewley	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Malay	Clough	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Mary Mildred	Smith	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Onward	Stimson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Thales (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On the 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
NAGASAKI	Christianshavn	Djorup		John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Pekin (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Do.	Galatea (str.)	Traube		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Flintshire (str.)	Storrock		Gilman & Co.	In the 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 11 A.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just received, per French Mail, an ASSORTMENT of LADIES' STRAW and CHIP HATS, in all the latest shapes, comprising—

The "ALPS," "CHATSWOOD," "RUSTIC BEAUTY," and others.

A Choice Selection of LADIES' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, of the newest Parisian styles.

The Latest Designs in COSTUMES, TUNICS, and POLONAISES, in MUSLIN, PIQUE, GRENADINE, and other New MATERIALS, suitable for the present Season.

PLAIN and FIGURED JAPANESE SILKS.

The New STRIPED and FIGURED ITALIAN SILK, in all the most fashionable shades, and at very reasonable prices.

BLACK SILKS, in various makes and widths.

A Select Stock of BROCHE and STRIPED GRENADINES, in Black and Colored Grounds, for Summer wear.

The New YOSAMITE STRIPE MUSLIN, for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.

GIRLS' BATISTE and MUSLIN COSTUMES, in a variety of Patterns.

BOYS' COLORED and WHITE LINEN SUITS.

A Large Stock of LACE and LINEN SETS.

Real LACE COLLARETTES.

MUSLIN SLEEVE SETS.

MUSLIN TRIMMED LACE GARIBALDIS.

BOOK and SWISS MUSLIN CHEMISETTES and SLEEVES.

Real MALTESE, DUCHESSE, YAC, and MALINES LACES.

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The New Roman and Algerian SASHES.

The Paragon Mounted SUNSHADE.

French Bow Flounced ALPINE EMBROIDERED SUNSHADE.

Thompson's "NEW WASHING CRINOLETTES," also the "MODELLED CORSETS," suitable for Summer Wear.

A Well Assorted Stock of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

Every ARTICLE in LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN, always in Stock.

An ASSORTMENT of FRENCH MILLINERY received monthly.

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HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Gentlemen's Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

817 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Ohlmann's Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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HAVE just received, ex FRENCH MAIL, a Large and Well Selected Stock of HUMAN HAIR,

In RABAGAS, COILS, CHIGNONS, PLAITS, and PIECES.

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SUMMER VESTS, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, BELTS, and BRACES, of the latest Novelties.

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Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
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THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

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The Daily Press Office.

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SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL.
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

VARNUM D. COLLINS, *DENTIST*,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

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COURT MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
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(NEXT)
ALEXANDRA TERRACE.
tf 709 Hongkong, 6th May, 1873.

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Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
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Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

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THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

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BEG to inform the Communities of Canton and Hongkong that they have opened a new Establishment at the above address, where the following articles may be obtained, of the first quality, and at moderate prices, viz.:—Waste Silk, Cocoons, Straw Hats, Straw Braids, Rattan Hats, Fire Crackers, Mattings, Palm-leaf Fans, &c., &c.
1m 934 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE departure of the Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

for the above ports, is POSTPONED till TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
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STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"PEKIN"

will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at noon.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1873. [992

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

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"THALES,"

Captain Young, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

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will be despatched on or about the 25th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 27/. % all risks, 18/. % F.P.A.
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For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 916 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Steamer

"THORNABY,"

will load as above in July.

To be followed by the new British Steamers
"ANGLIA,"
"ALTONA,"
"ALLEMANNIA,"

For Freight or Passage, apply to
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If sufficient inducement offers.

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FOR LONDON *(direct).*

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of 556 Tons Register, Captain T. D. Scott, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa and Macao, and will have immediate despatch.

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THOS. HOWARD & Co.,
OR,
DEACON & Co.,
Canton and Macao.
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Capt. Clough, will have quick despatch for the above port.

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tf 924 Hongkong, 11th June, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship

"CAIRNSMORE,"

Kewley, Master, will have early despatch as above.

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RUSSELL & Co.
tf 917 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Barque

"SCOTTISH BRIDE"

having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.

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OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 886 Hongkong, 4th June, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship

"JAMES SHEPHERD,"

W. E. Madden, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

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VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
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FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A1 Clipper Ship

"MARY MILDRED,"

Capt. Smith, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"JAS. B. BELL,"

Chandler, Master, will have early despatch as above.

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tf 813 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

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THE American Ship

"OLD DOMINION,"

700 tons Register, carrying capacity 17,500 Piculs.

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Or, Captain on board.
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E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE, AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 *and* 40, *Praya West.*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
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Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
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T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
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tf 192] [Feb. 1.

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THE new and powerful Steam-tug *ORPHAN*, Captain McCASLIN, is now open to tow vessels to or from sea, on reasonable terms.
FREWIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 603 Swatow, 15th April, 1873.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET.
6m] (*Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.*) [513

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Godowns are on the premises for Stock of Woods, Metals, &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Foochow at current rates, on application to

JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.

The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
t. 876 May 3.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco July 28th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after 4 P.M. of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 12th, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th June, 1873, at noon, the Company's S.S. "*MEI KONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 27th June, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwang-tung*, to-day, the 24th instant, at 10.30 A.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

For Manila.—

Extracts.

W. C. MACREADY.

BORN 1792 DIED AT CHELTENHAM, APRIL 27, 1873.

(Punch.)

Macready dead! 'Twill point a paragraph,
Inspire a column—leave some aching hearts;
But not an instant checks the light world's laugh,
As when an Actor from our stage departs.

He left *his*, many and many a year gone by;
And I who write must track, with backward thought,
Up to my youth, for the bright memory
Of all Macready acted, was, and taught.

He lived the life 'tis fitting they should live
Who commune with ideal thoughts and things.
To all he wrought his best brain loved to give,
Was cold to Fashion's smiles, stout 'gainst her stings.

Of high aim in his art, whose dared preach
High art was folly, fool would bluntly call:
Still in his craft dared wider range and reach,
Until he stood its chief—confessed by all.

He was content to shine, and store the gain,
With which success tempts men on downward ways.
But strove to make the theatre a fane
For noble art, e'en in ignoble days.

We were boys then, and, with young hearts aglow,
Followed his hand, that bravely led along
Through Prospero's glamour, Lear's colossal woe,
Hamlet's brain-sickness, and Othello's wrong.

Answered like English, English Harry's call
Once more to Harfleur's walls; and for the stour
Of battle mustered round him one and all,
On the unequal field of Azincour.

Ah, those were brave times, when each season brought
Its stately tribute of good work, well done;
And kindred spirits at his bidding wrought,
To help the progress he had well begun.

What if no harvest, whose ears men can weigh,
Were housed from that spring sowing?—fruit it bore,
And most of good our Stage can boast to-day
Came from his labour, who is now no more.

Hail and Farewell—thou last of a great line,
Who in ideal art moved as at home!
Because ye bowed at a new empty shrine,
Was your faith false? Lo, the believers come!

SLEEP AND DREAMS.

We cannot *prove* that the conjunction of sleep and dreams is absolute and universal. There may be times and conditions of sleep, in which there is a total inactivity of brain—a complete absence of those images and trains of thought which form the dream. In connection with this comes the further consideration, that sleep is a necessity of our nature—a state required for the rest and repair of functions, both bodily and mental, which are incapable of being repaired in any other way. The same cannot be said of dreams. They depend on functions of the brain, which, though unchecked by the senses and the will, and distorted in their mode of action, are yet identical in kind with those which are exercised in evoking the thoughts and emotions of the waking state. The notion of repair and restoration can hardly therefore be associated with the act of dreaming. Frequent experience, moreover, teaches us that what we call "unrefreshing nights" are attended by troublous dreams; and, though this may often admit of other explanation yet is the fact significant as regards the distinction just drawn. The repose and restoration obtained from sleep would seem to be in an inverse ratio to the intensity of the dreams attending it.—*Edinburgh Review.*

TOO MUCH PROOF.

Walter Savage Landor used to relate an anecdote of one of our Judges. Being on circuit, two old men were brought before him as witnesses, and, according to custom, he began to chat with them, among other things, about their age, for the purpose of giving a moral lesson to the young barristers. "Well, my good man," said he to the first witness, "how old may you be?" "About eighty-seven, my lord." "I dare say, now, you have lived a very sober life?" "Yes, my lord, I haven't been drunk for the last sixty years." "Were," exclaimed his lordship, turning to the gentlemen of the bar, "you see what a fine thing sobriety is! The witness looks as if he would live twenty years more." The barristers nodded assent. In his turn, another witness came forward, who looked particularly hale and robust. "And how old are you, friend?" inquired the Judge. "I am ninety-five, my lord," was the reply. "Ninety-five! I'll answer for it, you have led a sober life—haven't you?" Witness hung his head, and answered, "I don't like to answer afore all these gentlemen." "Never mind; speak out." "Well, then, my lord, I haven't gone to bed sober for the last seventy years!" At this his lordship looked rather blank, and the bar smiled. The Judge then said, "We will proceed with the case, gentlemen."

THE ESKIMO.

When, in 1863, I first saw the Indians of the north-west coast of America, they seemed old friends of mine; and having only two years before passed a summer among the Eskimo of the western shores of Davis Strait, I was struck with their remarkable resemblance to the heavy-face looking people who lined the road from Esquimault to Victoria. In personal appearance they are far from repulsive, though not handsome. In height they may be, on an average, about five feet six inches; but tall men are now and then seen amongst them, and the notion that they are very small arises more from the style of their dress than from any real deficiency in stature. Their faces are fat, egg-shaped and good humoured, with small twinkling, rather sloping eyes, and a flat nose meandering away on either side in an expanse of nostril into fat brown cheeks. Their colour is fairer than that of many of the Indians, but their skin being usually very dirty and smoked, the natural colour can rarely be seen. Their lips do not differ much from those of Europeans, but the cleft of their mouth is usually very wide. Their hair is generally long, black, straight, and coarse, while few of them have any whisker, beard, or moustache, a slight amount of hair on the upper lip and a little on the chin being for the most part the only approach to these which the most hirsute of them possess. Their hands and feet are usually rather small, but their bodies are muscular and broad about the shoulders, yet—as a rule—they are not nearly so strong as Europeans, the feats of ordinary sailors striking them as miracles of strength. Their teeth are usually regular and well set, but in middle-aged and old people worn down—as among the Indians and many other savages—to the gum, on account of the hard or sand-mixed food which their not over-cleanly habits allow them to consume without proper cooking or washing. Grey-haired people are not uncommon, though the Eskimo are not a short-lived people, take them as a whole. I have spoken of their dirty habits, which darken their not particularly swarthy complexions. To water they have a great dislike. When they wash themselves (which is rarely), a dirty and offensive liquid often supplies the place of the usual toilet requisite. If, however, they wet their feet, they never rest until they bring their boots, the cold climate rendering them stiff and the feet icy after their immersion. It is probably the cold climate to which gives them such an antipathy to washing. None of them can swim, as the icy water soon freezes them, and even if they had learned the art, it would render the exercise of it impossible.—*From Cassell's "Races of Mankind."*

BECOMING GREY.

It is narrated that a young Spaniard of noble family had prevailed upon a young lady of high lineage to grant him an interview under the bough of a tree within the garden of the King of Spain. The lovers being betrayed by the barking of a dog, the gentleman was seized and imprisoned by the King's guard. He knew he had committed a capital offence, for which prompt death would be the swift punishment, and he took to heart his impending fate so much, that on the same night he turned grey as one stricken with years. The jailer being moved at the sight, stated the accident as a prodigy to King Ferdinand, who thereupon pardoned the venturesome wooer, saying he had already been sufficiently punished for his fault. We are also told that a banker, during the panic of 1825, became grey in three days from intense anxiety, which is not very surprising. But what is astonishing is that a gentleman 40 years old, who was married, in the possession of a dark head of hair, on his return from his honeymoon, had become so completely snow white, even to his eyebrows, that his friends no longer recognised him, and even doubted his identity. The happiness of matrimony seemed to have a very unusual effect upon him, and the wonder of the bride may be better imagined than described. Mr. Erasinus Wilson does not attempt to explain the *modus operandi* of these changes, which may be attributed either to electrical action or chemical alteration in the blood itself.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

HOW TO MASTER A BULL-DOG.

"Here's a door without a dog!" she said, presently. "This can't be a genuine cooper-shop, of course, without a dog. O, that accounts for it, perhaps!" she added, pausing before the threshold, and glancing up at the sign—"*Academie commerciale et litterairre*"—set under an upper window. "What a curious place for a seat of learning! What do you suppose is the connection between cooper-shops and an academical education, Mr. Arbuton?" She stood looking up at the sign that moved her mirth, and swinging her silk parasol idly to and fro, while a light of laughter played over her face. Suddenly a shadow seemed to dart betwixt her and the open doorway. Mr. Arbuton was hurled violently against her, and, as she struggled to keep her footing under the shock, she saw him bent over a furious dog, that hung from the breast of his overcoat, while he clutched its throat with both his hands. He met the terror of her face with a quick glance. "I beg your pardon, don't call out please," he said. But from within the shop came loud cries and maledictions, "O nom de Dieu! c'est le bouledogue du capitaine anglais!" with appalling screams for help; and a wild uncouth little figure of a man, bareheaded, horror-eyed, came flying out of the open door. He wore a cooper's apron, and he bore in one hand a red-hot iron, which, with continuous clamour, he dashed against the muzzle of the hideous brute. Without a sound the dog loosed his grip, and, dropping to the ground, fled into the obscurity of the shop as silently as he had launched himself out of it.—*From "A Chance Acquaintance," in the Atlantic Monthly.*

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

POSITIVE-GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

ly 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } ¼ "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅓ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " ¼ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " ¼ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Insurances.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year $500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

ly 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-Detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ percent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¼ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } ¼ percent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ⅙ per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding } 6 " ¼ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of ¼ "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 8th September 1869.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅓ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 872 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, } ¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } ¼ per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds), of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 23rd June, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per piecul	$110.00 a $122.00
" 28 a 32	"	122.00 a 128.00
" 38 a 42	"	128.00 a 137.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	2.08 a 2.18
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a 2.40
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.55 a 3.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.15 a 2.20
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.55 a 2.70
" 68 a 72 "	"	2.90 a 3.35
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.60 a 2.65
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.60 a 2.65
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a 3.60
" 40 "	"	3.00 a 4.20
BROWN T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.70 a 1.85
" 28 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.70 a 3.75
DYED BROCADES Do.	"	3.80 a 3.9
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.05 a 1.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.70 a 0.72
" Brown	"	0.65 a 0.72
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.30 a 0.33
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.26 a 0.27
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.83 a 0.84
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.20 a 8.30
" Assorted	"	7.65 a 7.70
HH Scarlet	"	8.15 a 8.20
" Assorted	"	7.40 a 7.50
CAMLETS, SSS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" SS	"	19.00 a 19.50
" S	"	20.00 a 20.50
" *BBB*	"	22.00 a 22.50
LASTINGS	"	15.00 a 16.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.40 a 4.50
" Hoop	"	4.75 a 4.80
" Bar	"	4.00 a 4.25
" Small Round Rod	"	3.80 a 3.90
" Wire	"	10.50 a 11.00
LEAD	"	7.20 a 7.50
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.00 a 5.10
" Swedish	"	5.00 a 5.25
TIN, Malacca	per picul	36.00 a 36.50
TIN PLATES	per box	1.00 a 1.50
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	24.00 a 23.00
QUICKSILVER	"	125.00 a 130.0
SPELTER	"	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	15.50 a 16.00
" Ningpo	"	16.25 a 16.75
" Tientsing	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Shantung	"	15.80 a 16.00
" Bengal	"	10.00 a 16.50
ALUM	per picul	1.45 a 1.75
ASSAMUNG, Japan white	"	3.60 a 3.80
" Black	"	2.40 a 2.60
BEAN, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.40 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.55 a 1.60
" " mill cleaned	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a 2.30
" Singapore	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Saigon	"	1.40 a 1.45
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.80 a 7.20
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton	
" English steam	"	15.00 a 15.50
" American Anthracite	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Sydney	"	12.00 a 12.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box	5.00 a 5.25
SUNDRY PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per picl.	5.00 a 5.50
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
PEPPER White	"	23.00 a 24.00
" Black	"	13.00 a 14.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.25 a 3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.25 a 4.50
" South Sea	"	17.00 a 18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.30 a 1.35
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	6.00 a 6.25
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picl.	1.80 a 1.95
" California	"	2.00 a 2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a 7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.60 a 3.80
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.40
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.60 a 16.50
PEAS, White	"	1.85 a 2.00
" Green	"	1.75 a 1.00
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.55 a 1.60
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	27.00 a 35.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.40 a 2.50
" Cut	"	3.25 a 3.50
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	8.50 a 15.00
" " small	"	6.50 a 7.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	5.80 a 6.10
BEES WAX, Japan	"	37.00 a 37.50
" Hankow	"	60.00 a 61.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Acantha	Young	Brit. str	602	Olyphant & Co	
Ambolo	Ansuagni	Span. str	931	Remedios & Co	
Blythwoode	Miller	Brit. str	770	Siemssen & Co	
Bokhara	Toulin	Brit. str	2010	P. & O. Co	
Canton	Jiques	Brit. str	1218	Siemssen & Co	
Douglas	Ashton	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	118	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Glengyle	Keay	Brit. str	1670	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hailoong	Punchard	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Beining	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	441	D. Lapraik & Co	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	*Laid up*
Manilla	Bazin	Fren. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Milbanke	Smith	Brit. str	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Patuxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Pekin	W. Woolcott	Brit. str	877	P. & O. Co	
Powan	Ferrier	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co.	
Poyang §	Mort	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert	H. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	775	D. Lapraik & Co	Saigon, &c.
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yungsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	In Canton
Yot-tong		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Altagracia	Onaindi	Span. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
Architect Renaud	Weens	Fren. bg	202	Order	
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh	1072	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
August	Ruis	Ger. bk	274	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Benzoirlich	Harris	Brit. bk	600	Gilman & Co	
Bremen	Schweitzer	Ger. bk	336	D. Lapraik & Co	
Brilliant	Newman	Brit. sh	303	Chinese	
Cairnsmore	Kugler	Brit. sh	957	Russell & Co	
Carl	Petersen	Ger. bg	415	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Yokohama
Carolina	Lebriquir	Fren. bk	666	Russell & Co	
Celavo	Celavo	Brit. bk	359	Russell & Co	
Claverhouse	Strachan	Brit. bk	405	Order	
Condor	Knoll	Ger. bk	420	Siemssen & Co	
Daylight	Rademaker	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Diamond City	Stoemcher	Siam. bk	270	Chinese	
Dora	S. C. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Order	
Ellon Castle	Ramsey	Brit. bk	330	D. Lapraik & Co	
Elly	J. E. de Jong	Brit. bk	750	Rd. Schellhass & Co	
Esmeralda	Glotin	Fren. bk	374	F. Degener	
Evening Star	Bruhn	Siam. bk	414	Chinese	
Falcon	Saije	Siam. bk	350	Chinese	
F. Nightingale	Cameron	Brit. bk	464	P. M. S. S. Co	
Foldin	L. K. Dna	Nor. bk	235	Aug. Heard & Co	Callao
Fortune	Schultz	Siam. bk	441	Chinese	
Friendship	Klindt	Siam. bk	410	Chinese	
Geffrard	J. W. Munday	Brit. bg	316	Russell & Co	Sydney
Geraldine	Flory	Brit. sch	182	Gas Co	
Harriet Armitage	Mailler	Brit. bk	233	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Imogen	Mathews	Brit. bk	384	Thos. Howard & Co	
Insulaire	Fleuriot	Fren. bk	394	F. Degener	Iloilo, &c.
Inverness	Thos. Donkin	Brit. sh	724	R. S. Walker & Co	
Isabelita a Maria	M. Camus	Span. bk	548	Remedios & Co	
James A. Wright	Morrison	Amr. bk	1273	Order	
James B. Bell	R. Chandler	Amr. sh	768	Russell & Co	San Francisco
James Shepherd	W. E. Madden	Brit. sh	869	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Leju	T. D. Scott	Brit. bk	556	Thos. Howard & Co	London
Lizzie	Gremen	Ger. bk	344	Chinese	
Lorelei	G. Green	Ger. bk	303	Bourjun & Co	
Louisa	Schierloh	Ger. sch	245	E. Schellhass & Co	
Madeleine	Pateau	Fren. bk	486	Carlowitz & Co	
Madura	Foss	Ger. bg	257	Siemssen & Co	
Maiden Queen	Foseyth	Brit. bk	814	Gilman & Co	
Malay	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	812	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Marie Louise	Henricksen	Ger. bk	119	Carlowitz & Co	
Mary Mildred		Brit. sh	460	Rozario & Co	Melbourne, &c
Matchless	Josselyn	Amr. sh	198	P. & O. Co	
Norman Court	Shewan	Brit. sh	835	Turner & Co	
Old Dominion	G. W. Morse	Amr. sh	690	Battles & Co	
Onward	Stinson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Osmo	Soderholm	Rus. bk	716	P. & O. Co	
Oracle	A. Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1199	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Pallas	Luders	Ger. bk	526	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Parame	Jagoret	Fren. bk	535	Order	
Perseus	Ellis	Brit. sh	1120	Ice Co	
Pehtwan	R. Miles	Brit. bk	460	Chinese	
Perho	G. Holdt	Ger. bk	239	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Pepita	Aldecoa	Span. bk	296	Remedios & Co	
Presto	Irgens	Nor. bk	420	Rd. Schellhass & Co	Labuan
Princess Seraphi	Munchau	Siam. bk	451	Chinese	
Rapid	Hunte	Siam. bk		Order	
Rebecca	Bundgaard	Ger. bk	208	R. S. Walker & Co	
Rebecca Jane	Newton	Brit. bg	219	D. Lapraik & Co	
Robtinas	Dalberg	Rus. bk		P. & O. Co	
San Lorenzo	Ledesma	Span. bk	220	Remedios & Co	
Sophie	Spreckelsen	Siam. bg	304	Chinese	
Sophie	L. Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjun & Co	
Swordfish	Moller	Siam. sh	600	Chinese	
Taffarette	Bourge	Fren. bk	425	Russell & Co	
Tai Watt	T. Snee	Siam. bk	645	Chinese	
Tekli	T. C. Petersen	Ger. bk	370	Wm. Pustau & Co	In Whampoa
Therese	Jensen	Ger. bk	394	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Tyburnia	John Stephens	Brit. sh	958	Chinese	
Undine	Yowell	Brit. sh	795	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Victory	R. Brown	Brit. bg	255	Aug. Heard & Co	
Windsor Castle	Harrison	Brit. sh	1074	P. M. Co	
Wohldorf	Kimme	Gve. bk	272	Melchers & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Hongkong
Adventure	sc. st. transport	2	100	Com. Hon. A. Denison	on passage home
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	14	400	Capt. Wm. H. Wayte	Shanghai
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dove	gun-boat	3	60	To be Sold	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	on passage to Y'hama
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. J. B. Barnett	Amoy
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hornet	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. O. S. Cameron	Hongkong
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Yokohama
Leven	gun-vessel	3	80	To be Sold	Shanghai
Menace	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Melville	Naval Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun boat	4	60	Lieut.